

Part of the next day it rained and we stayed indoors and were kept busy sorting and pressing the most perishable parts of the collections. Fortunately, mosses, hepatics, and lichens can wait for light and comfort, so they were bundled up and carried down to the Condado, where with plenty of running water, cloths and trash baskets, it took four days more to clean and arrange and number my collection, and the subsequent study has shown it to be one of the largest and most interesting of all our red-letter day gatherings.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

### SHORTER ARTICLES

A NEW BOG-ASPHODEL FROM THE MOUNTAINS.—Four known species have heretofore comprised the genus *Abama*. Two American, one on the eastern coast and one of the western coastal region. The other two are European and Japanese respectively. The following or fifth species may be described as:

*Abama montana* Small, sp. nov. Perennial with a fibrous-coated rootstock, sometimes tufted: basal leaves erect, mostly 1–2.5 dm. long, narrowly linear, about 8-veined, acuminate: flowering stem 3–5 dm. tall, slender, glabrous, with several remote narrow leaves which clasp the stem: raceme 5–8 cm. long, rather loosely flowered: bracts setaceous, mostly 3–8 mm. long: pedicels about twice as long as the bracts, slender: perianth yellow: sepals almost linear, 6 mm. long, 3-veined: petals narrowly linear-lanceolate, 3-veined: stamens about 4 mm. long; anthers fully 1.5 mm. long: capsule narrowly conic, shorter than the persistent perianth.—Swamp near Flat Rock, North Carolina.

It is not surprising that a bog-asphodel should come to light in the mountains of North Carolina, as several kinds of plants otherwise known only in the pine-barrens of the middle Atlantic Coastal Plain also grow in the Appalachians. However, it is interesting that the plant in question is a different species from that of the lowlands. It is scarce, evidently rare, and may be on the verge of extinction. It may be that in this species we have one of the progenitors of the *Abama* of the Coastal Plain, for the high mountain region was the reservoir whence many of our Coastal Plain plants were derived.

The habit and the foliage of the two species in question are much the same, but in the inflorescence of *Abama montana* we find long slender pedicels, and in the flower itself larger sepals and petals, larger stamens and smaller capsules than in *Abama americanum*.

The type specimens were collected near Flat Rock, North Carolina by F. M. Crayton, July, 1919, in flower, and at the same place by C. D. Beadle and F. M. Crayton, later in the same month, in fruit. Type specimens are in the herbarium of The New York Botanical Garden.

JOHN K. SMALL

## CROWBERRY AT MONTAUK, LONG ISLAND

NORMAN TAYLOR AND HELEN SMITH HILL

The discovery of *Empetrum nigrum* within a couple of hundred feet of the temporary laboratory of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden at Montauk, Long Island, brings an interesting species into the local flora range, and, of course, into the flora of Long Island.

The plant was found on the open exposed Downs about 1500 feet west of the Ditch Plain Coast Guard Station, within 100 feet of the bluff that at this point overlooks the ocean beach, which is here about forty feet below the Downs.

While the plant is known at sea level along the cool shores of the coast of Maine, and from mountain summits above timberline in the Adirondacks, and some of the higher mountains of New England, it has never before been recorded from anywhere on the coastal plain of the local flora area. As in the case of the cloudberry (*Rubus Chamaemorus*) found in 1908, the discovery of this Arctic-alpine species at Montauk opens up interesting possibilities of glacial relics or bird migrations, which is also true of the red spruce station at Orient, Long Island.

Specimens of this plant will be deposited in the herbaria of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden and The New York Botanical Garden.

MONTAUK, LONG ISLAND,

JULY 31, 1924.

ADDENDA TO "CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FLORA OF LONG ISLAND"  
by William C. Ferguson published in the Bulletin of the Torrey  
Botanical Club, May, 1924.

*Isotria affinis* (Austin) Rydbg.

*Isotria verticillata* (Willd) Rap.

In the article referred to above the writer stated that he had found no *Isotria verticillata* in the woods where he found at widely separated points two plants of *I. affinis* in 1923, This season he has found two very large and scattered colonies of *I. verticillata*, but not near where *I. affinis* was found in these these same woods.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.,

JULY, 1924.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

MEETING OF MAY 13, 1924

The meeting of this date was held at the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. Beals read a communication from Mr. Walter M. Weaver, Chairman of the Committee for Club Cooperation at the National Outdoor Sports Exhibition at the Grand Central Palace, N. Y., May 26-31, 1924. The letter asked for the cooperation of the Torrey Botanical Club in the way of exhibits and representatives—the main idea being to spread propaganda for preserving the natural beauties of the country. Dr. Hazen moved that the Club be represented and that the expenditure be limited to \$20. The motion, seconded by Dr. Rydberg, was approved by the Club. The formal program of the evening consisted of an illustrated lecture by Dr. Ralph R. Stewart of Gordon College, Rawalpindi, India, on "Plant Collecting in Western Tibet." Dr. Stewart has been a professor in a missionary college in Northern India since 1911 and has at times visited the arid mountainous region behind the Great Range of the Himalaya Mountains.

Western or Little Tibet is a part politically of the Native State of Kashmir, but the people and the country are Tibetan. The whole country lies above 9,000 feet and is drained by the Indus River and its tributaries. There is little cultivation because of the lack of rain and the ruggedness of the country. There is no